OWNER/SITE

Address 1: Text describing the first line of the address for a site of an organization. Example: The first line of address for the XYZ Cleanup Company is 1230 J Street NE.

Address 2: Text describing the second line of the address for a site of an organization. Example: The second line of the address for the XYZ Cleanup Company is Suite 200.

Business phone: The telephone number associated with the business who owns resources at a location. Example: The regular business telephone number for XYZ Cleanup Company is 999-555-0550.

CLEAN-UP CONTRACTOR: An indicator that an organization is a cleanup contractor. Example: The XYZ company is a cleanup contractor.
[X] - Indicates that the resources at the site are owned by a cleanup contractor. See Also: Government Agency, CO-OP, Salvage Company, Manufacturer.

CO-OP: An indicator if the organization is a cooperative. Example: The XYX Cooperative is an example of a cooperative.
[X] - Indicates that the resources at the site are owned by a Cooperative. See Also: Government Agency, Clean-up Contractor,Salvage Company, Manufacturer.

COTP Zone: The code identifying the COTP zone where resources of an organization are located. Example: The XYZ Cleanup Company is located in the COTP zone Boston.

City: The name of the city where a site of an organization is located. Example: XYZ Cleanup Company is located in the city of Springfield.

Contact 1: The name of the person who is the owner or an authorized release official who can be contacted about availability of resources for an organization. Example: The point of contact for XYZ Cleanup Company is Steve Morris.

Contact 2: The name of an alternate person who can be contacted about the availability of resources located at a particular site. Example: The alternate point of contact for XYZ Cleanup Company is Bob Jones.

Country: The country where the site of an organization is located. Example: All the sites of XYZ Cleanup Company are located in the USA.

DONE: Final option; the selection is accepted, the validation is performed and the record is inserted into the database. It is the default option and can be accessed with CTRL + ENTER.
CONTINUE: The selection is accepted, the validation is performed, the record is inserted into the database and the variables are reinitialized.
CANCEL: Cancels the session. ESC performs the same function.

Degrees/Latitude: The degrees coordinate of the latitude.

Degrees/Longitude: The degrees coordinate of the longitude.

FAX: The number associated with the FAX for a business that owns resources at a particular location. Example: The number to reach the fax for XYZ Cleanup Company is 212-555-4567.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY: An indicator that an organization is a government agency. Example: The Navy's Supervisor of Salvage Organization is a government agency.
[X] - Indicates that the resources at the site are owned by a government agency. See Also: Clean-Up Contractor, CO-OP, Salvage Company, Manufacturer.

MANUFACTURER: An indicator that an organization manufactures resources. Example: XYZ Manufacturing Company manufacturers a Model 200 Skimmer.
[X] - Indicates that the resources at the site are owned by a government agency. See Also: Government Agency, Clean-Up Contractor, CO-OP, Salvage Company.

Minutes/Latitude: The minutes coordinate of the latitude.

Minutes/Longitude: The minutes coordinate of the longitude.

Name: The name associated with a site of an organization where resources are located. Example: XYZ Cleanup Contractor has resources located in Edison, NY.

Official phone: The 24-hour emergency telephone number associated with the owner or an authorized release official of resources located at a site of an organization. Example: The emergency number to reach the primary point of contact for XYZ Cleanup Company is 402-555-4567.

SALVAGE COMPANY: An indicator that an organization is a marine salvage company. Example: The Navy's Supervisor of Salvage is a salvage organization. See Also: Government Agency, Clean-Up Contractor, CO-OP, Manufacturer.

Seconds/Latitude: The seconds coordinate of the latitude.

Seconds/Longitude: The seconds coordinate of the longitude.

State: The two-letter abbreviation identifying the state where resources owned by an organization are located. Example: XYZ Cleanup Company is located in New York. The abbreviation is NY.

State validation: If the input is an invalid state abbreviation, the state validation list is enabled for selection. The selected value will be transferred into State. The list will be then disabled. Default status: disabled.

Zipcode: The zipcode for the location of a site of an organization. Example: The zipcode for XYZ Cleanup Company is 45637.

RESOURCES

BEACH CLEANER(S)

Model: The name of the model of Beach Cleaner.

SELF SUPPORTED: An indicator whether a Beach Cleaner can operate under its own power.
[X] - Indicates that the beach cleaner doesn't need any auxiliary power.
[ ] - Indicates that the beach cleaner needs some auxiliary power source.

Beach Cleaner Types: Manual, Mechanical, Mechanical/Hydraulic, Paddle Belt, Screening Belt, Vacuum/Washer, Washer.

- MANUAL CLEANER: Manual Beach Cleaning involves the use of shovels, rakes, sorbents, and hand pickup to clean areas of a beach. Used in areas where mechanical cleaning is impractical or would damage a sensitive environment. Most Manual Cleaning involves the use of ordinary construction equipment.
- MECHANICAL CLEANER: Mechanical Beach Cleaning includes most commercially manufactured beach cleaning equipment. Mechanical Cleaners are designed for use on flat, sandy or mud beaches. In their simplest form, mechanical cleaners include normal construction equipment such as graders and front end loaders. Other mechanical cleaners include specialized equipment either self propelled or attached to tractors or road equipment.
- MECHANICAL/HYDRAULIC: Specialized mechanical cleaner attached to tractors or road equipment and uses hydraulic propulsion.
- PADDLE BELT: A Paddle Belt Beach Cleaner operates like a paddle belt skimmer except it picks up the oiled beach surface.
- SCREENING BELT: A Screening Belt type of Beach Cleaner transports surface beach materials up a conveyer belt, deposits them in a truck or processes them and returns the cleaned sand to the beach.
- VACUUM/WASHER: Vacuum/Washing Beach Cleaners are mobile vacuum equipment. In many cases, the units also provide for water washing. Oil adhering to various surfaces is first washed off, then recovered with the vacuum. Vacuum beach cleaning is usually done where there is good road access. Vacuum trucks and portable units are frequently used in such areas.
- WASHER: Washer Beach Cleaning, is a method of beach washing, including Cold Water Deluge, Cold and Warm Water Washing. See Also: Vacuum Systems and Portable Storage.

Weight: The weight of the Beach Cleaner. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

BOOM(S)

Connector type: A Boom End-Connector is a device permanently attached to a boom and used for joining sections to one another or to accessory devices. The types are: ANSI, ASTM, Bolt, Quick, Slide, Slotted Tube and Universal Slide.

- ANSI Connector: built to the standards defined by the American National Standards Institute.
- ASTM Connector: built to the specifications of the American Society of Testing and Materials. The ASTM specifications define it as a quick Z-connector which is secured with a self-locking crosspin attached to each end of the boom by a lanyard, long enough to reach the crosspin hole.
- Bolt Connector: used by inserting through matching holes in the fabric on both ends of the boom and secured with a nut or wing nut.
- Quick Connector: is joined and secured with a wing nut or pin. There is no Male or Female connector. This allows any two ends to be joined.
- Slide Connector: has a Male and Female attachment on opposite ends of the boom.
- Slotted Tube Connector: has a plastic slotted tube which slides over a seated rope in each end of the boom. There is no Male or Female connector.
- Universal Slide Connector: has two ends that slide together from top or bottom. There is no Male or Female Connector, so any two can be joined, as long as one is up and one is down.

Freeboard: The boom freeboard is the vertical height measurement of the boom above the water line. This measurement includes the inflated float. Measurement: inches (in).

Height: Boom Height = Freeboard + Draft. The total height above and below the water line of a boom. Measurement: inches (in).

Model: The model or generic name for the boom.

New connector type: If "Other, please specify..." is chosen in the Connector type selection list, the field is enabled for input. If the field is left blank, a "N/A" will be inserted into the database. Default status: disabled.

Packages: The number of packages of boom is the number of individual packages of boom that are contained in the total length of boom at a site. Measurement: each.

Skirt Measurement: The boom skirt is defined as the continuous portion of the boom below the floats. The total draft of the boom would include the floats. This measurement is used to identify the total depth of the boom below the water line. It should include the depth of the inflated float below the water line. Measurement: inches (in).

Storage Volume: The total cubic storage area required for all the boom at a site. Measurement: Height x Width x Length = cubic feet (cu.ft).

Total Weight The total weight of the Boom is the weight of all the lengths of boom at a site. Measurement: pounds (lb).

Boom Types: Curtain, Fence, Fire, Ice and Intertidal.

- CURTAIN: Type of Boom which has a flexible skirt which is free to move independently of the floats.

- FENCE: Type of Boom which has a rigid or semi-rigid material as a vertical screen against oil floating on the water.
- FIRE: Boom, including both fence and curtain types which is designed to withstand the heat and stress of in situ burning.
- ICE: Boom which features external tension modified to include an ice catching net along the external tension member. The net collects drifting ice while allowing spilled oil to drift back to the boom.
- INTERTIDAL: Boom which uses air or foam for buoyancy and water for ballast. It floats free at high tide and seals to the mud or sand at low tide. When grounded, the heavy water ballast seals the boom to the shoreline and prevents oil from moving along the intertidal zone.

DISPERSANT(S)

Model: The model or generic name for the dispersant.

DISPERSANT DELIVERY

Model: The Model of the Dispersant Delivery Equipment.

Dispersant Delivery Types: Plane, Vessel, Pump, Portable Equipment.

- PLANE: A Plane that has dispersant delivery capabilities.
- VESSEL: A Vessel that has dispersant delivery capabilities.
- PUMP: A Pump that can be used for dispersant delivery.
- PORTABLE EQUIPMENT: Other equipment that is portable and can be used for dispersant delivery.

Weight: The weight of the Dispersant Delivery Equipment. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Model: The Model for certain types of Fire Fighting Equipment.

Fire Fighting Equipment Types: Vessel, Team, Foam Stockpile.

- VESSEL: A vessel that has specific characteristics and facilities that make it appropriate for fighting fires.
- TEAM: A team of people specially trained in fire fighting.
- FOAM STOCKPILE: A stockpile of foam that would be appropriate for use in fire fighting.

Weight: The weight of the Fire Fighting Equipment. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

PORTABLE STORAGE

Capacity: The amount of oil storage capacity a Portable Storage Unit has. Measurement: gallons (gal).

Draft: The depth of the portable storage beneath the water. Measurement: feet (ft).

Model: The name of the model of the portable storage unit.

Portable Storage Types: Barges, Inflatable Barges, Modular Storage Container, Oil Storage Bag and Tank Truck.

- BARGES: A Barge that can be used as a portable storage site for recovered oil.
- INFLATABLE BARGES: An inflatable device such as a rigid dracone or bladder that can be used as a portable storage site for recovered oil.
- MODULAR STORAGE CONTAINER: Modular Storage containers are a type of portable storage.
- OIL STORAGE BAG: Oil Storage Bags are a type of Portable Storage.
- TANK TRUCKS: A Tank Truck is considered a portable storage device.

Weight: The weight of the Portable Storage Unit. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

PRODUCT TRANSFER PUMP(S)

Capacity: The flow capacity rate for a product transfer pump. Measurement: gallons per minute (gpm).

New power: If "Other, please specify..." is chosen in the Power selection list, the field is enabled for input. If the field is left blank, a "N/A" will be inserted into the database. Default status: disabled.

Power: The Product Transfer Pump type of power needed. This can be Air, Hydraulic, Diesel, Gas or Electric.

SELF SUPPORTED: An indicator whether a Product Transfer Pump can operate under its own power.
[X] - Indicates that the product transfer pump doesn't need any auxiliary power.
[ ] - Indicates that the product transfer pump needs some auxiliary power source.

Special hose: Text describing special hoses and/or couplings needed or available with a Product Transfer Pump.

Product Transfer Pump Types: Archimedean Screw, Bladeless, Centrifugal, Diaphragm, Peristaltic, Progressive Cavity, Sliding Shoe.

- ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW: Developed especially for moving highly viscous oil mixed with debris. It is referred to variously as screw pump, positive displacement pump, and archimedian screw pump. It employs a progressing archimedean screw, generally with sharp blades, to move the viscous oil to almost any elevation. It has almost no suction and simply drives the oil up and out of the tank or hopper.
- BLADELESS: A series of parallel flat or concave discs are attached to a powered shaft. When a fluid is introduced at the center of these rotating discs, boundary layer drag on both sides of the discs imparts energy to it. The fluid moves in an outward helical path, discharging into a diffuser outside the pump case.
- CENTRIFUGAL: Uses spinning impeller vanes to increase velocity of the fluid as it moves from the center of the pump to the outer edge.
- DIAPHRAGM: The pumping action of this device results from alternate compression and relaxation of a specially designed resilient hose. The hose is compressed between the inner wall of the housing and the compression shoes on the rotor. A liquid lubricant in the housing minimizes sliding friction. The fluid being pumped is in contact only with the inner wall of the hose. During compression, abrasive particles in the fluid are cushioned in the thick inner hose wall - returning to the fluid stream after compression. The pump has no seats, seals or valves. It is self priming and is designed for industrial use.
- PERISTALTIC: The pumping action of this device results from alternate compression and relaxation of a specially designed resilient hose. The hose is compressed between the inner wall of

the housing and the compression shoes on the rotor. A liquid lubricant in the housing minimizes sliding friction. The fluid being pumped is in contact only with the inner wall of the hose. During compression, abrasive particles in the fluid are cushioned in the thick inner hose wall - returning to the fluid stream after compression. The pump has no seats, seals or valves. It is self priming and is designed for industrial use.

- PROGRESSIVE CAVITY: Single-screw rotary pump in which a spiraled rotor turns eccentrically in an inter-helix stator. As the shaft turns, pockets of fluid are formed between the rotor and stator walls. Fluid is continuously pushed along the stator to an outlet.
- SLIDING SHOE: A positive displacement type that reciprocates with rubber pistons. The pumping action results from rotation of three or more eccentric discs fitting into three plastic displacement chambers (shoes) lined with synthetic rubber. Each disk reciprocates horizontally in its shoe, like a piston in cylinder. At the same time it makes the shoe reciprocate vertically, so that ports in the base of the shoe alternately open and close discharge ports. Delivery from each shoe is intermittent.

Weight: The weight of the Product Transfer Pump. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR(S)

Capacity: The flow capacity rate for an oil/water separator. Measurement: gallons per minute (gpm).

Discharge: Discharge PPM is a value of the amount of oil in the water being discharged by an oil/water separator. Measurement: parts per million (ppm).

Model: The model of the Oil/Water Separator.

Oil-Water Separator Types: Coalescing, Gravity, Filter, Centrifuge.

- COALESCING: A Coalescing Oil/Water Separator uses some sort of material to cause the oil in the water to adhere for easier removal.
- GRAVITY: A Gravity Oil/Water Separator uses natural gravity forces to separate oil from water.
- FILTER: A Filter type of Oil/Water Separator uses some sort of filtering mechanism to separate the oil from water.
- CENTRIFUGE: A Centrifuge type of oil-water separator uses centrifugal forces to separate the oil and water.

Weight: The weight of the Oil/Water Separator. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

SKIMMER(S)

Model: The model of a particular skimmer.

Pump capacity: The flow capacity rate for a pump associated with a skimmer. Measurement: gallons per minute (gpm).

SELF-PROPELLED: An indicator specifying whether a particular skimmer can operate under its own power.
[X] - Indicates that the skimmer doesn't need any auxiliary power.
[ ] - Indicates that the skimmer needs some auxiliary power source.

System: A text description of the parts that make up the skimmer system.

Skimmer Types: Air, Belt, Disk, Oleophilic Rope, Weir, Vortex.

- AIR/SUCTION: An Air Type of Suction Skimmer is a vacuum system or an air conveyer attached to a hose which may be fitted with specially designed skimmer heads.
- BELT/ADHESION: A Belt Type of Adhesion Skimmer provides either (a) upward rotating belts which carry the oil to their top limit where it is scraped or squeezed off into a storage tank or (b) downward rotating belts which first submerge the oil; which then surfaces behind the belt into a defined area with in the vessel.
- DISK/ADHESION: A Disk Type of Adhesion Skimmer provides disks which rotate through the oil. Oil adheres to the disk surface and is then removed by a scraper to a central point and is pumped to storage.
- OLEOPHILIC ROPE/ADHESION: An Oleophilic Rope Adhesion Skimmer has a central tension core rope, forming a long continuous mop. The floating mop is pulled by powered rollers around a return pulley. The oleophilic surface of the rope causes the oil to adhere and rollers squeeze the oil into a tank.
- WEIR/SUCTION: A Weir Type of Suction Skimmer uses the force of gravity to cause the oil floating on the surface to flow over a self-leveling weir into the well of the skimmer. It is then pumped to storage.
- VORTEX/SUCTION: A Vortex Type of Skimmer is induced by an impeller and causes the oil to concentrate at the center of the vortex due to centrifugal effects. The collected oil is pumped from the top and the free water released from the bottom.

Weight: The weight of the Skimmer. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: pounds (lb).

SELF-PROPELLED VESSEL(S)

Beam: The width of a self-propelled vessel. Measurement: feet (ft).

Crew size: The number of people needed to operate a self-propelled oil-recovery vessel.

Description: A description of special oil recovery equipment that is available on a self-propelled vessel.

Draft: The depth of a self-propelled vessel beneath the water. Measurement: feet (ft).

Length: The length of a self-propelled vessel. Measurement: feet (ft).

NIGHT CAPABILITIES: An indicator specifying whether a self-propelled vessel has facilities for working over-night. Specifically this means if it has lights.
[X] - Indicates that the self-propelled vessel has on-board facilities for working over-night

OFF-LOADING CAPACITY: An indicator specifying whether a self-propelled vessel has on-board facilities to off-load recovered oil.
[X] - Indicates that the self-propelled vessel has on-board facilities to off-load recovered oil.

Range: The distance in miles that a self-propelled oil-recovery vessel can travel on a full fuel tank. Measurement: miles (mi).

Storage capacity: The amount of oil that can be stored on a self-propelled vessel. Measurement: gallons (gal).

Transit Speed: The speed in knots that a self-propelled oil-recovery vessel can travel. Measurement: knots.

Self-Propelled Vessel Types: Oleophilic, Suction, Weir.

- OLEOPHILIC: An oleophilic type of vessel employs an oleophilic skimmer which moves an oleophilic surface, such as a belt, rope,or disc, through a slick and subsequently scrapes or squeezes the oil from that surface into a collection area.
- SUCTION: A Suction Type of a vessel uses a power source to create suction to draw the oily water to the suction head. It then transfers the oily water into the well of the vessel and pumps it to storage.
- WEIR: A Weir Type of a vessel uses the force of gravity to cause the oil floating above the water to flow over a self-leveling weir located at the interface, into a well in the vessel. It is then pumped to storage.

Weight: The weight of the self-propelled oil-recovery vessel. This is important information for logistics. Measurement: tons (tn).

VACUUM SYSTEM(S)

Capacity: The flow capacity for a pump associated with a Vacuum System. Measurement: gallons per minute (gpm).

Vacuum System Types: Barge, Loader, Truck.

- BARGE: A Vacuum Barge is one that has facilities for vacuum suction.
- LOADER: A Vacuum Loader has the facilities for vacuum suction.
- TRUCK: A Vacuum Truck has the capability to remove substances via a vacuum suction. See Also: Beach cleaners, Portable storage.

COMMON FIELDS

AVAILABLE: An indicator of the availability of a particular resource item outside the local area (COTP).
[X] - Indicates that the resource is available outside the local area (COTP).
[ ] - Indicates that the resource is not available outside the local area (COTP).

DONE: Final option; the selection is accepted, the validation is performed and the record is inserted into the database. It is the default option and can be accessed with CTRL + ENTER.
CONTINUE: The selection is accepted, the validation is performed, the record is inserted into the database and the variables are reinitialized.
CANCEL: Cancels the session. ESC performs the same function.

ENVIRONMENT

- **Calm Water Environment**: An indicator as to whether the resource (boom, skimmer or self-propelled vessel) can operate in a calm water environment, 1' waves. This is equivalent to being able to operate in a Sea State of 1.
- **Harbor Environment**: An indicator as to whether the resource (boom, skimmer or self-propelled vessel) can operate in a harbor environment, 3' waves. This is equivalent to being able to operate in a Sea State of 2.
- **Offshore Environment**: An indicator as to whether the resource (boom, skimmer or self-propelled vessel) can operate in an offshore environment, 6' waves. This is equivalent to being able to operate in a Sea State of 3 or 4.
- **River Environment**: An indicator as to whether the resource (boom, skimmer or self-propelled vessel) can operate in a fast river or canal environment.

New type: If "Other, please specify..." is chosen in the Type selection list, the field is enabled for input. If the field is left blank, a "N/A" will be inserted into the database. Default status: disabled.

PACKAGED: An indicator that the resource is packaged for transportation. A description of the packaging should identified in the Special Requirements field for use in logistics planning.
[X] - Indicates that the resource is packaged. See Also: Special requirements, Packages, Storage volume.

Quantity: The Quantity of a particular resource item that is owned and located at an organization site. Measurement: For all categories but Dispersants and Boom, the quantity is a number (ea). In the case of Dispersants it would be the total amount in gallons (gal). In the case of Boom it would be the total length in feet (ft) of boom at a site.

Special Requirements: Text describing any additional information that is important for transporting resources. It could also include information about any other equipment that the resource part of a system.

TRANSPORTABLE: An indicator that the resource can be transported. Any details about whether the resource is packaged or not and how it can be transported should be identified in the Special Requirements field for use in logistics planning.
[X] - Indicates that the resource can be transported. See Also: Special Requirements, Packages, Storage volume.

USCG BOA/MOU: An indicator of whether a resource is covered by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) with the Coast Guard.
[X] - Indicates that the resource is covered under a a MOU or BOA.
[ ] - Indicates that the resource is not covered under a a MOU or BOA.